

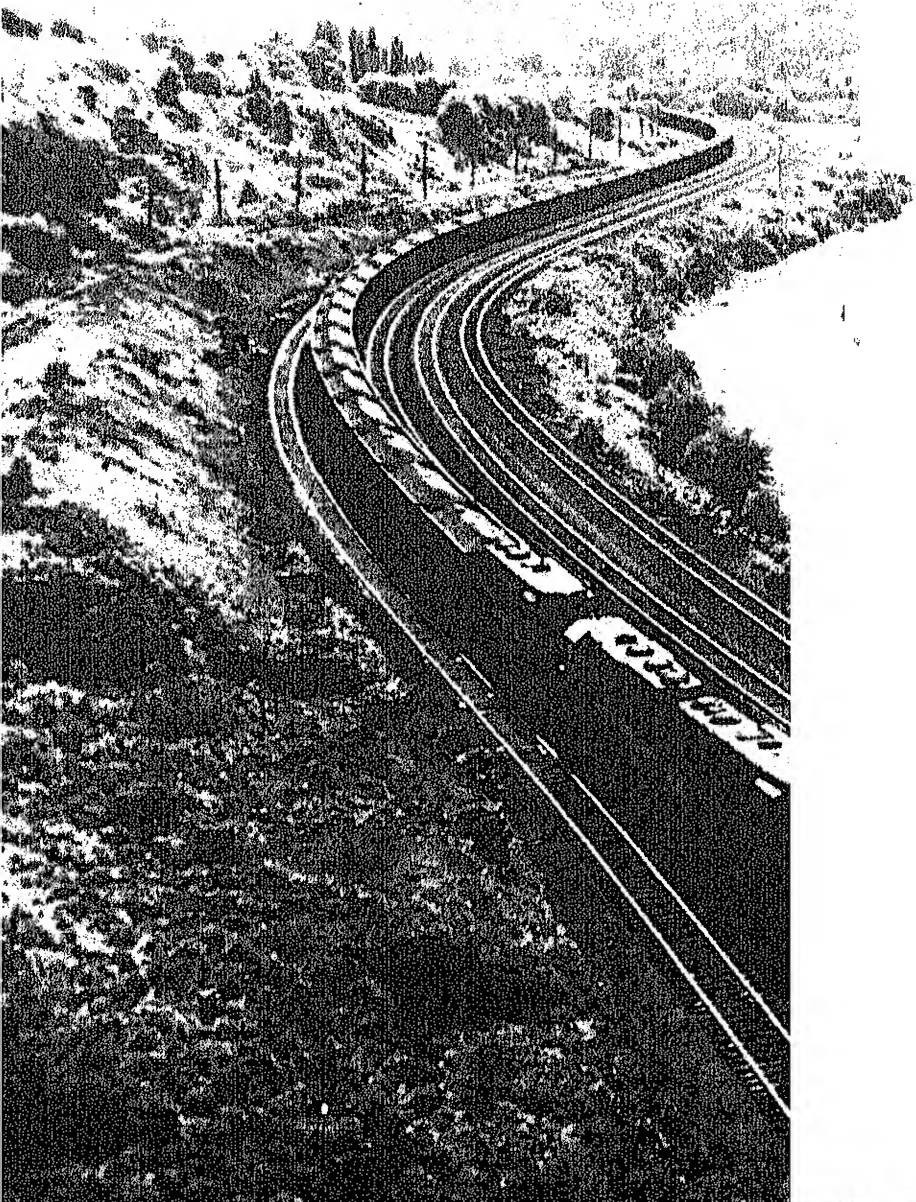




Energy  
Information  
Administration

# Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:  
May 30, 1992





## Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* report provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. Based on 1988 through 1990 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, and

0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to the differences in the threshold reporting requirements.

This publication is prepared by the Survey Management Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1990*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

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Energy Information Administration/ Weekly Coal Production



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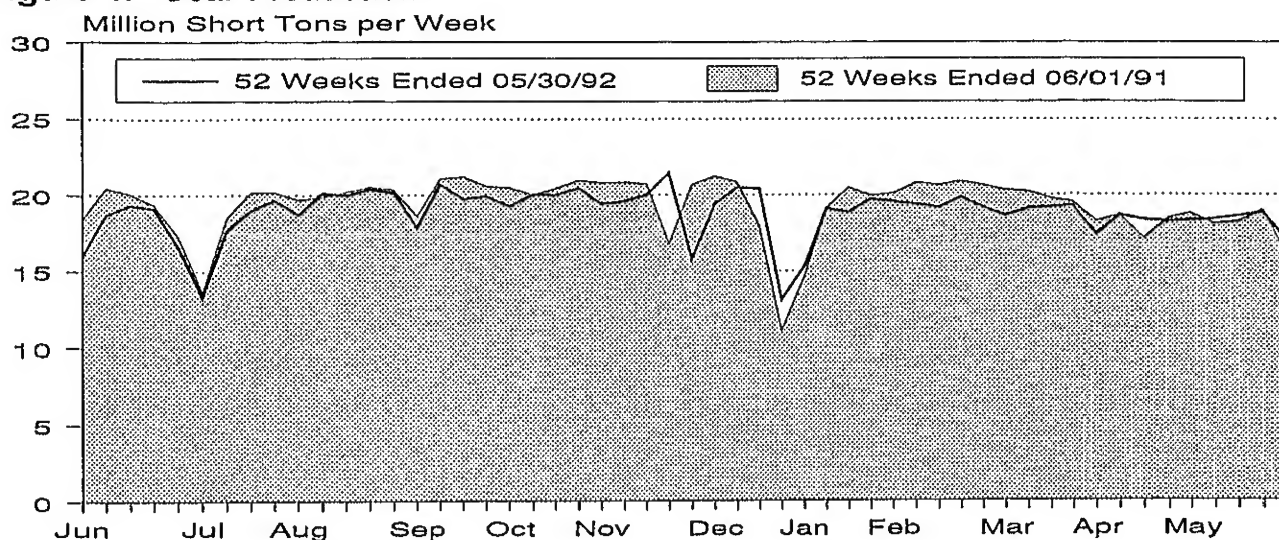
## Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended May 30, 1992, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 17 million short tons. This was 10 percent lower than in the previous week, reflecting the Memorial Day holiday, but 6 percent more than in the comparable week in 1991, which also included that holiday.

Production East of the Mississippi River totaled 10 million short tons and production West of the Mississippi River totaled 7 million short tons.

Coal production in May 1992 was estimated to total 78 million short tons. This was 3 percent lower than in both April 1992 and May 1991.

**Figure 1. Coal Production**



**Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview**

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
Production and Carloadings	05/30/92	05/23/92	06/01/91	05/30/92	06/01/91	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal <sup>1</sup> and Lignite . . .	16,957	18,820	15,956	978,401	1,001,635	-2.3
Pennsylvania Anthracite . . . . .	43	48	47	3,023	3,228	-6.4
U.S. Total . . . . .	17,001	18,868	16,003	981,424	1,004,863	-2.3
Railroad Cars Loaded . . . . .	112,094	121,782	107,819	6,448,551	6,538,769	-1.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.



**Table 2. Weekly Coal Production by Region and State**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	05/30/92	05/23/92	06/01/91
<b>Bituminous Coal<sup>1</sup> and Lignite</b>			
East of the Mississippi .....	9,885	11,542	9,100
Alabama .....	514	614	446
Illinois .....	951	1,148	849
Indiana .....	492	580	506
Kentucky .....	2,606	2,928	2,282
Kentucky, Eastern .....	1,920	2,199	1,733
Kentucky, Western .....	686	729	548
Maryland .....	60	67	56
Ohio .....	492	569	495
Pennsylvania Bituminous .....	1,053	1,257	1,034
Tennessee .....	80	98	73
Virginia .....	740	905	713
West Virginia .....	2,897	3,377	2,647
West of the Mississippi .....	7,072	7,278	6,856
Alaska .....	28	31	25
Arizona .....	206	229	220
Arkansas .....	1	1	1
Colorado .....	275	365	347
Iowa .....	6	7	5
Kansas .....	7	8	8
Louisiana .....	88	78	29
Missouri .....	38	42	32
Montana .....	703	691	688
New Mexico .....	327	329	452
North Dakota .....	532	523	510
Oklahoma .....	52	47	32
Texas .....	861	957	847
Utah .....	329	414	416
Washington .....	88	98	74
Wyoming .....	3,530	3,457	3,169
Bituminous Coal <sup>1</sup> and Lignite Total ..	16,957	18,820	15,956
Pennsylvania Anthracite .....	43	48	47
U.S. Total .....	17,001	18,868	16,003

<sup>1</sup>Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

**Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, May 1992**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	Year to Date		Percent Change
				1992	1991	
Bituminous Coal <sup>1</sup> and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi . . . . .	46,364	48,316	47,788	240,997	244,530	-1.4
Alabama . . . . .	2,470	2,459	2,471	12,390	11,646	6.4
Illinois . . . . .	4,504	4,866	4,301	24,157	24,417	-1.1
Indiana . . . . .	2,318	2,322	2,537	11,978	12,962	-7.6
Kentucky . . . . .	11,994	12,451	12,437	62,759	64,816	-3.2
Kentucky, Eastern . . . . .	8,930	9,093	9,259	46,063	47,633	-3.3
Kentucky, Western . . . . .	3,064	3,358	3,178	16,696	17,183	-2.8
Maryland . . . . .	276	284	300	1,437	1,502	-4.4
Ohio . . . . .	2,266	2,373	2,551	12,061	13,045	-7.5
Pennsylvania Bituminous . . . . .	5,001	5,642	5,142	26,397	26,085	1.2
Tennessee . . . . .	386	385	376	1,956	2,017	-3.0
Virginia . . . . .	3,564	3,553	3,705	18,057	18,388	-1.8
West Virginia . . . . .	13,586	13,981	13,967	69,805	69,652	.2
West of the Mississippi . . . . .	31,191	31,314	32,047	162,234	168,080	-3.5
Alaska . . . . .	128	131	126	711	559	27.3
Arizona . . . . .	945	971	1,100	4,766	5,545	-14.1
Arkansas . . . . .	3	3	6	13	19	-32.1
Colorado . . . . .	1,457	1,347	1,477	7,077	7,849	-9.8
Iowa . . . . .	27	28	27	149	149	.2
Kansas . . . . .	36	43	41	201	213	-5.6
Louisiana . . . . .	357	288	188	1,193	1,098	8.7
Missouri . . . . .	174	179	160	885	843	5.0
Montana . . . . .	2,988	2,979	3,009	15,630	15,184	2.9
New Mexico . . . . .	1,587	1,716	2,020	9,348	8,887	5.2
North Dakota . . . . .	2,261	2,254	2,227	11,827	12,445	-5.0
Oklahoma . . . . .	219	212	140	1,077	686	57.0
Texas . . . . .	3,941	4,051	4,226	20,492	21,425	-4.4
Utah . . . . .	1,709	1,730	1,801	8,699	9,360	-7.1
Washington . . . . .	404	416	369	2,037	1,943	4.8
Wyoming . . . . .	14,953	14,966	15,131	78,129	81,876	-4.6
Bituminous Coal <sup>1</sup> and Lignite Total .	77,555	79,630	79,835	403,231	412,610	-2.3
Pennsylvania Anthracite . . . . .	194	209	224	1,063	1,206	-11.9
U.S. Total . . . . .	77,748	79,839	80,059	404,293	413,816	-2.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

## Methodology

### Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the sole producer in Louisiana and California to obtain weekly production data.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures, to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

### Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

## Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1990 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, and 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

## Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1990 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, and 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.